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No. 190.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Cui dabit partes ſcelus expiandi
Jupiter? tandem venias precamur.

HORACE.

SIR,

Century is now almoſt expired ſince our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* the Firſt, of religious Memory, loſt his Head upon a Scaffold, by the iniquitous Sentence of a military Tribunal, and exchanged his earthly Diadem here below for a Crown incorruptible, and the glorious and never-fading Titles of Saint and Martyr.

BUT tho' all the Actors in this horrid Tragedy are long ſince gone off the Stage, and many of them underwent a Capital Puniſhment for their Crimes, there are ſtill left among us ſome Gentlemen, who would willingly perſuade us, that the Wrath of God is kindled againſt the preſent Generation, for the Wickedneſs of a Handful of Regicides an Age ago.

I can by no Means concur in this Opinion, becauſe it contains the higeſt Reflection imaginable upon the Piety of the Church, and the Care of the Legiſlature, which hath appointed a ſolemn Anniverſary for the Deprecation of the divine Vengeance.

IF the Prayers and Humiliation of an hundred Years have proved ineffectual to reſtore us to the divine Favour, and turn away the Wrath of Him who is the Father of Mercies, there is too much Reaſon to apprehend, that we have given ſome freſh Cauſe of Provocation, which hath hitherto prevented the Removal of his Diſpleaſure.

BEYOND all Peradventure, this Inſtitution was excellently well adapted to anſwer the pious Purpoſes of its primitive Founders; and I make no doubt, but that it has already produced very conſiderable Effects, tho' like other Holy-days, it may have been perverted by corrupt Seducers, and inſtead of being obſerved as a Day of penitential Meditation, abuſed as a Handle to inſtigate the Populace to the Commiſſion of tumultuous Riots and Diſorders.

THESE Gentlemen charge the whole Body of the Proteſtant Diſſenters now living, with the Death of this unfortunate Monarch, who was in his Grave before one in ten thouſand of them was born.

IF their Predeceſſors had given their Conſent to, or approved of the Perpetration of this unprecedented Murder, it might then indeed, with great Reaſon, have been imputed to the Principles of the Diſſenters, in the ſame manner as we impute Plots and Maſſacres to deſtroy the Reformed Religion to the Principles of the Papiſts, becauſe they, *i. e.* the Pope and the Church, have carried them on for Ages together under their infallible Direction, ſainted the Ruffians for future Imitation, and at the coſtly Expence of innumerable Maſſes, procured them a ſpeedy Tranſition into *Abraham's* Boſom, without ſtaying long at Purgatory in their Way.

THE Parliament of 1641 took up defenſive Arms to ſave the dying Religion and Liberties of their Country. The *Hambdens*, the *Pyms*, the *Hollis's*, and the other Patriots of the *Caroline* Age equalled, if not ſurpaſſed in Glory, in Friendſhip, in Love of Country, and Deteſtation of Tyranny, the *Brutus's*, the *Cato's*, and the *Tullies*, the illuſtrious Leaders of the ancient *Romans*, who bravely fought or nobly died, when Life was no longer worth enduring, and the Liberties of Mankind were loſt beyond all Poſſibility of Recovery.

Now it muſt be confeſſed, that there was a great Majority of Presbyterians in the Parliament of 1641. This appears evidently by their ſuppreſſing Epiſcopacy, and eſtabliſhing the Presbyterian Form of Worſhip; and if that Parliament had promoted the Death of the King, then all the World muſt have concluded the Diſſenters as a Body or a Party, to have been guilty of the Murder.

BUT the very reverſe of all this is the Caſe in Point; for that very Parliament, after the Concluſion of the War in their favour, ſet on foot a Treaty with the King, and came to the following Reſolutions in *November* 1648.

'1. * THAT his Majeſty's coming to *London* ſhall 'be with Freedom, Safety and Honour, ſo ſoon as 'the Conceſſions of the Treaty are concluded and 'agreed.

'2. THAT his Majeſty ſhall have his Lands and 'Revenues, what is legally his, made good to him 'according to the Laws of the Kingdom. † Whilſt 'both Houſes were employed in the Affairs of the 'Treaty, the Officers of the Army, whoſe Head-'Quarters were then at *Windſor*, met in a Council of 'War to endeavour to obſtruct the Peace.

THE Subſtance of the Army's Deſires was to this Effect (among other Things) 'That the King be 'brought to Juſtice, as the capital Cauſe of all the Evils 'in the Kingdom, and of ſo much Blood being ſhed.'

THEN '‡ the King was removed, by Command of 'the General, to *Hurſt-Caſtle* in *Hampſhire*; and the 'Parliament was not informed of it till three Days 'after.'

'ON the 4th (of *December*) the Commons reſumed 'the Debate of the King's Conceſſions, which was in-'terrupted by the News of the King's Removal to '*Hurſt-Caſtle*; whereupon they voted immediately, 'that the carrying the King Priſoner to *Hurſt-Caſtle*, 'was without the Advice and Conſent of the Houſe. 'After that they debated upon the King's Offers, and 'ſate all that Day and Night, till 5 o'Clock in the 'Morning. At laſt it was propoſed, Whether the 'Queſtion ſhould be put? And carried by 140 againſt '104.'

'THEN the main Queſtion being put, it was voted, 'that his Majeſty's Conceſſions to the Propoſitions of 'Parliament upon the Treaty, were ſufficient Grounds 'for ſettling the Peace of the Kingdom.'

'** THE Lord *Clarendon* ſays, the Queſtion was ſo 'clearly voted, that the Houſe was not divided.'

'†† *Wedneſday* the 6th of *December* the General ſent 'two Regiments to *Weſtminſter*, and the City Trained-'Bands were diſcharged, who had been ſet there ſome 'Months ſince for Guards to the Parliament.'

'AFTER the Soldiers were drawn up in the Court 'of Requeſts, on the Stairs, and in the Lobby before 'the Houſe, when the Members offered to go in, Co-'lonel *Pride* having a Paper of Names in his Hand, 'ſeized upon forty-one, and ſent them into the Court 'of Wards, where they were kept under Guard. The 'Houſe having Notice thereof, ſent their Serjeant at 'Arms to acquaint theſe Members, that they ſhould 'forthwith attend the Service of the Houſe. But the 'Officer of the Guard anſwered, he had Order to ſecure 'them, which Order he was to obey before any other 'Command.'

'*December* the 7th, the Commons, as they were re-'pairing to their Houſe, found the Door, within and 'without, guarded by Soldiers, who hindered many 'from going in. The Lord *Clarendon* ſays near 100 'were denied Entrance.'

'THE ſame Day *Cromwell* ſate in the Houſe.' —— And it was this mutilated Aſſembly, ſurrounded by his Troops, and awed by his Preſence, which afterwards paſſed the Ordinance for the King's Trial.

IT is true, *Cromwell* was a Diſſenter; but his promoting the King's Death did not proceed from, nor can, with any Colour of Juſtice, be imputed to his religious Principles.

ON the contrary, it was the Principle of Self-Preſervation, and the Diſtruſt he had of the King, which made him take this wicked Step for his own Security; and whatever Religion he had been of, his Ambition and his Fears would have prompted him to have acted the ſame Part.

IT is to him therefore, and the Council of War, and not to any Party whatſoever, much leſs to any religious Principles, that the Murder of the King muſt be intirely attributed.

IN the firſt Seſſions of Parliament after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, at a Conference held between the Lords and Commons, * Chancellor *Hide*, (afterwards Earl of *Clarendon*) declared, 'That being 'employed in an Embaſſy to *Spain*, he was expreſly 'charged by his Majeſty to avow, *That the horrible* '*Murder of his Father was not the Act of the Parliament,* '*or People of* England, *but of a very wretched and little* '*Company of Miſcreants in the Kingdom.*'

'THIS was ſo agreeable to the Commons, that they 'ordered ſuch of the Privy Council as were Members of 'the Houſe, to thank the King for this juſt Defence of 'the Parliament and People of *England.*'

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Lincoln's Inn.

WM. PRYNN.

* *See p.* 620.

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* *See* Rapin, *Vol. II. p.* 563.
‡ *See p.* 565, *and Notes.*
†† *See* Rapin, *p.* 566.
† *See p.* 564.
** *See Lord* Clarendon's *Works, Tom. III. p.* 183.

LONDON.

The laſt Mail from Holland brought Advice, that the Dey and Regency of Algier have aſſured the Dutch of their firm Reſolution to maintain a good Underſtanding with their State and Subjects, and that, to give them publick Proofs of it, the Dey and Divan have agreed to pay 2000 Pieces of Eight, to make them Satisfaction for the Sale of the Effects and Proviſions that were on board the John and Elizabeth, a Dutch Veſſel, lately taken by one of their Corſairs: And when Paravicini, the Dutch Conſul, who has ſerved there in that Station two Years, in which, by his prudent Behaviour, he has acquired great Eſteem, went lately to the Dey, with the States Orders upon that Head, they Dey told him, *The Money is ready. The Treaſurer has Orders to pay it to you. You may receive it when you will.* At another Time when a Couple of Algerine Corſairs were ſetting out, Paravicini applying to the Dey, and telling him, that he hoped Orders would be given to thoſe Corſairs, not to injure or moleſt any Dutch Ships that they ſhould meet at Sea, the Dey made Anſwer, *We and the States General are good Friends. If the Maſters of the Dutch Ships do but take Care to ſhew their Paſſports to the Captains of ours, they need not fear any thing. I will give them very particular Orders to behave well with regard to thoſe Ships, and to pay a due Reſpect to the Dutch Flag.* And on the very Day that the two Corſairs ſailed, one of the chief Miniſters aſſured Paravicini, *That the Captains were forbid, on Pain of Death, to give any Manner of Moleſtation to the Dutch Ships, or to quarrel with them in the leaſt.* The Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli are in the ſame Diſpoſition as the Algerines, and have given the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of it to the Dutch Conſuls.

They write from Warſaw, that when Merlini the Pope's Nuncio preſented his Holineſs's Letter of Recognition to the King, he made his Majeſty a very ſhort Compliment, importing in Subſtance, 'That 'ſince the Differences that had happened in the laſt 'Election between his Majeſty and King Staniſlaus, 'were intirely removed, he had Orders from the Pope 'his Maſter to congratulate his Majeſty as lawful Poſ-'ſeſſor of the Throne of Poland, and to deſire him, at 'the ſame time, to continue his Protection of the Ca-'tholick Religion in his Kingdom, and the Countries 'thereto annexed, againſt the Attempts of Sectaries 'and Hereticks.'

Letters from Italy ſay, that ſince the Duke de Montemar received the Conſent of the King his Maſter for renewing the Armiſtice with the Imperialiſts, the Great Duke of Tuſcany ſhews him more Honours than ever he did before; and that the Spaniſh General, on the one hand, has countermanded the Works that were ordered for augmenting the Fortifications of Leghorn, bought up all the Girths fit for Uſe in tranſporting the Cavalry, and given Orders for ſalting a great Quantity of Meat; and that, on the other hand, he has ſet Men at Work on the Fortifications of Porto Ercole, and deſigns to add new Works to Piombino. Mean time theſe Diſpoſitions are not Contradictory, ſince, according to the Preliminaries, the State del Preſidii is to fall to the Infante.

The Marſhal de Noailles having diſpoſed the King of Sardinia to accede to the Preliminaries concluded between

tween the Emperor and France, his Sardinian Majesty has resolved to withdraw his Troops from all Places in the Milanese, but such as were to be yielded to him by the Treaty of Peace.

The Express which Don Carlos waited for from Madrid, being returned, and the French Ambassador at Naples having renewed his Instances for an Answer to the Memorial he presented some time ago with the Preliminaries, the Count de St. Estevan declared to him by Order of his Neapolitan Majesty, that his Majesty had only deferred his Answer, till he was informed of the Sentiments of the King his Father; and that having heard that his Catholick Majesty was disposed to contribute on his Part, to the Accomplishment of so salutary a Work as a general Pacification, his Majesty was resolved to conform to the Sentiments of the King his Father, and desired nothing so much as to see a solid and lasting Peace established in Europe.

They have publish'd at Paris four separate Articles, besides the Preliminaries we have already seen, in Substance as follows, '1. The Czarina and King Au-'gustus III. are invited to accede to the Conditions of 'the Peace, as Principal Contracting Parties, so far as 'concerns the Affairs of Poland; and 'tis agreed, that 'if there be a Congress, those two Potentates shall be 'admitted to send Plenipotentiaries thither to be pre-'sent at the Conferences of that Assembly, relative 'to their Interests. 2. No other Matters than such as 'immediately relate to the Parties at War, shall be 'discussed in any future Congress, or inserted in the 'Treaty of Peace. 3. The Emperor engages to ob-'tain the Consent of the Empire, with regard to such 'Conditions as directly concern the Empire. 4. 'Tis 'agreed that there shall be no Objection on either Side, 'as to Titles not yet acknowledged, nor as to the 'French Language in which the Preliminary Articles 'are drawn up, tho' 'tis the Practice, when Negocia-'tions are enter'd into between the Emperor and the 'King of France, to treat in Latin.'

The formal Accession of Spain to the Preliminaries, seems only delay'd till the Return of the Expresses which were sent from that Court to London, Paris, and the Hague, relating to the Guaranties demanded for the Possessions of the King Don Carlos.

The Letters from Italy add, that the more People are apprehended, imprisoned or banished, by the Junto at Naples, the more they are under a Necessity of treating in that manner: That the Pope has ordered 50,000 Crowns to be taken out of each of the two principal Mounts of Piety (which are Places for lending Money on Pledges) and sent it to Bologna for the Relief of the People of that and the neighbouring Provinces during the Stay of the Germans, and that he has sent a fresh Supply of 75,000 Crowns to Bologna, and permitted the Senate to appropriate to themselves the Produce of two Farms, which yield 50,000 Crowns each, and to make the most of the Profits thereof, till the Senate are reimbursed their Expences. —— They tell us upon this Head, a remarkable Passage relating to Cardinal Alberoni, who, that the Province of Ravenna, of which he is Legat, might be exempted from Quarters by the German Troops, made a considerable Present to the General that then commanded in Romagna, which had the desired Effect: The General happening soon after to be called away, and another sent in his room; the Cardinal immediately sent him a Present of a Pair of fine Horses, in hopes of engaging him to keep the Engagement made by his Predecessor; but the General pleaded he was not obliged to fullfil another Man's Promises, and sent the Horses back to the Cardinal, with a Letter, wherein he told him he thank'd him for his Civility; but that as for the rest, since it was necessary for the Emperor's Troops to have Quarters in the Province of Ravenna, he earnestly desired him to take care to get them ready. Alberoni not pleased with the Letter, told the General in plain Terms of the Agreement he had made with his Predecessor; to which the Officer returned for Answer, 'That as the said Engage-'ment was concluded by the Consent of the Troops, 'he did not think himself obliged in any manner to 'keep it; that all he could do towards making his 'Eminency easy, was to leave it to him to fix the 'Places for Quarters; and that he should come to take 'Possession of them in two Days time.' And he has been as good as his Word, for he is since gone with a great Body of Foot and Horse into the Territories of Ravenna, and besides other Places of chief Note, which he has taxed for their Subsistance, he has demanded 50,000 Crowns of the City of Rimini, famous for its curious Pieces of Antiquity, and for the Council which was formerly held there by the Emperor Constantius. According to a Calculation made of the Charge of maintaining those Troops, it amounts to above 15,000 Crowns a Day; for besides Bread, Wine, Firing, Candle and Butchers Meat, they are obliged to give every Foot Soldier 8 Roman Sous a Day, 16 to a Trooper, and in Proportion to the Officers. Instead of laying a Poll Tax, &c. on the Subjects for defraying this Expence, as was proposed, some Advices say, the Pope has resolved to take a considerable Sum out of the Castle of St. Angelo, being Part of the Money which was left there by Sixtus V. on condition that if either he or his Successors should have Occasion to break in upon that Sacred Deposit, they should make it good again as soon as possible. The Pope also to ease the Apostolick Chamber, has dismissed 200 of the Labourers that were at Work upon the Church of St. John Lateran. —— Our Correspondent adds, that it was believed, in order to pacify the Wrath of Heaven, the Diversions of the Carnival would be suspended, but that the Pope has nevertheless permitted and authorised them.

They write from Dublin, that, on the 22d ult. died of a Consumption at Glasnevin near that City, the Rev. Mr. Roger Throp, Rector of Kilcornan in the County of Limerick.

On the 26th an Attorney was taken out of the Four Courts by a File of Musketeers, and carried before the Duke of Dorset, for sending a Chalenge to the Right Hon. the Lord Southwell, who is one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Next Day the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Minister of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, had a Fall, by striking his Head against a Beam in Fisher's-alley, by which he broke one of his Legs all to Splinters.

They write from Scotland, that the Week before last the Lady Drummure, Widow of —— Duff of Drummure, Esq; was married to Arthur Gordon of Carnousie, Esq; And that

On the 27th ult. the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Campbell, Wife of John Campbell jun. of Shawfield, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, was safely delivered of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that Family.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh have recommended to the several Sessions in their Bounds, the Case of David George, Archbishop of Nicosia in the Kingdom of Cyprus, who, after having been some time in England, went from hence in 1734, with a Certificate from the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Pass from the Lord Harrington, Principal Secretary of State, and an Attestation by the Lord Mayor of London in favour of his Petition, which represents the Hardship and Oppression of the Christian Church there by the Turks, and prays Charity for its Relief.

The Duke of Rutland has presented the Rev. Mr. Battel, A. M. to the Rectory of Knaploft in Leicestershire, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Whatton, and not Mr. Jackson, as mentioned in several Papers.

Yesterday Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. lay very dangerously ill at his House in Cavendish-Square.

The same Day a Petition, signed by many of the Inhabitants of the City of Westminster, was presented to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wager, desiring Leave to build a Bridge from Westminster to Lambeth.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote the Rev. Dr. Maddox, Dean of Wells, and Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, to be Bishop of St. Asaph, in the Room of the Reverend Dr. Tanner, deceased.

Last Monday Died at Shepherd's-Well in the County of Kent, George Hyde, Esq; a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in that County.

Yesterday Richard Harris, Esq; took the Oaths in the Court of Common Pleas, to qualify himself to be one of the Commissioners for licensing of Hackney Coaches.

The same Day Burton Brace, Joseph Cole, and Thomas Bulker, were executed at Tyburn.

On Tuesday several People resorted to Newgate to see Burton Brace (late a Drawer at the Devil Tavern at Temple-bar) but as he had then no Hopes of a Reprieve, with which he had before flattered himself, such Persons were, at his Request, refused Admittance to him, that there might be no Interruption of his Preparation for Death, in which he seemed to be very sincere and earnest.

At the Place of Execution they acknowledged their Offences, desired the Prayers of the Spectators, kissed the Executioner, and died with much Composure.

Burton Brace went in a Mourning Coach, attended by a Clergyman and two Officers; but Cole and Bulker went in a Cart. The Body of the latter was delivered to the Surgeons; but, after a sharp Engagement, it was taken from them by a Gang of Sailors, who carried it off. After which the Surgeons had the Body of Cole.

The Body of Burton Brace was delivered to his Friends, in order to be buried.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 147 1-half. India 168 1-half. South Sea 94 3-4ths for the Opening. Old Annuity 110. New ditto, 108 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 101 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 110 3-4ths. Royal-Assurance 102. London-Assurance 14 1-half to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 5l. 15s. to 17s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4l. 15s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5l. 4s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 6l. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 4 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 2l. 3s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

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